

We have also added to Early Head Start a training and technical assistance fund which will enable the program to grow in quality. To maximize its effectiveness, it is important to ensure the highest possible quality. The set-aside in Head Start has helped to maintain and improve the quality of these services, and Early Head Start needs similar safeguards.

In 1994, we also made significant improvements to Head Start by implementing stringent quality standards. As a result, dozens of programs not meeting these standards were closed down, and many more were brought back to health and now serve as strong programs. Today, we build on these improvements by adding requirements that ensure that children with disabilities will receive services appropriate to their needs and that Head Start centers will be physically accessible to children and their families. We have also sought more research, so that we can continue to build on this program in the most effective ways possible in future years.

This legislation also includes three other priorities. It reauthorizes and amends the Community Services Block Grant and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and it creates demonstration projects to study the benefits of Individual Development Accounts.

TITLE II: COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
ACT OF 1998

This bill recognizes the strength of the Community Services Block Grant program and leaves it largely unchanged. I am proud to have been a supporter of the Community Action Agencies funded under the CSBG block grants as long as I have been in the Senate. Robert Kennedy, as a Senator, sponsored the original Community Development Corporation legislation that is now funded under these block grants. Community Action Programs were created to respond to the complex social problems that face low-income individuals, families, and communities. These community-based public-private partnerships are a central part of the low-income service delivery network. In reauthorizing the Community Service Block Grant, we are promoting self sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

TITLE III: LIHEAP

This legislation also reauthorizes the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program through the year 2004. For over four million LIHEAP beneficiaries across the nation, including 112,000 in Massachusetts, this program has made a major difference in the lives of thousands of working families and elderly households. Last week in Texas, for example, LIHEAP funds were made available to help families suffering from the triple-digit temperatures.

LIHEAP does more than just keep households warm in the winter and cool in the summer. It is also a lynchpin for self-sufficiency.

Many working parents are concerned about the health of their families. Re-

searchers at Boston City Hospital have found that higher utility bills during the coldest months force low-income families to spend less money on food—the so-called “heat or eat” effect.

Unfortunately, the House Appropriations Committee voted to eliminate funding for this important program. Unless this funding is restored—and I am confident that it will be in the Senate—it will be a very cold Winter for millions of LIHEAP recipients across the nation.

By reauthorizing LIHEAP, the Senate will be placing this program on a solid footing for the future. I am especially pleased that this legislation includes provisions that I sponsored with Senators JEFFORDS and Senator HARKIN to clarify the criteria for the President to release emergency LIHEAP funds, so that needed funds can help low-income families adversely affected by hot or cold weather, ice storms, floods, earthquakes, and other natural disasters get through the emergency. In addition, it will enable the release of emergency LIHEAP funds if there is a significant increase in unemployment or home energy disconnections.

TITLE IV: INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS

Finally, this bill establishes Independent Development Account demonstration projects. This program will determine whether providing matching funds to poor individuals using savings accounts is an effective way to encourage them to save for their futures and develop self sufficiency. States and towns with such programs have seen impressive results. The demonstration projects in today's bill will enable us to see whether these programs can be effective nationwide.

This bipartisan bill puts families first. It is an excellent example of what happens when we work together in the interest of American families. This legislation will benefit millions of families living in poverty, and will bring immeasurable benefits to our society as a whole. I urge the Senate to approve it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be read a third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to S. 2206 appear in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was deemed read the third time.

The bill (S. 2206), as amended, was passed.

VETO MESSAGE—H.R. 1122

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the veto message to accompany H.R. 1122, the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and spread in full upon the Journal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The veto message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1122, which would prohibit doctors from performing a certain kind of abortion. I am returning H.R. 1122 for exactly the same reasons I returned an earlier substantially identical version of this bill, H.R. 1833, last year. My veto message of April 10, 1996, fully explains my reasons for returning that bill and applies to H.R. 1122 as well. H.R. 1122 is a bill that is consistent neither with the Constitution nor sound public policy.

As I have stated on many occasions, I support the decision in *Roe v. Wade* protecting a woman's right to choose. Consistent with that decision, I have long opposed late-term abortions, and I continue to do so except in those instances necessary to save the life of a woman or prevent serious harm to her health. Unfortunately, H.R. 1122 does not contain an exception to the measure's ban that will adequately protect the lives and health of the small group of women in tragic circumstances who need an abortion performed at a late stage of pregnancy to avert death or serious injury.

I have asked the Congress repeatedly, for almost 2 years, to send me legislation that includes a limited exception for the small number of compelling cases where use of this procedure is necessary to avoid serious health consequences. When Governor of Arkansas, I signed a bill into law that barred third-trimester abortions, with an appropriate exception for life or health. I would do so again, but only if the bill contains an exception for the rare cases where a woman faces death or serious injury. I believe the Congress should work in a bipartisan manner to fashion such legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 10, 1997.

Mr. HATCH. I further ask that the veto message be set aside, to be called up by the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1998

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, July 28. I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 1151, the Credit Union Membership Access Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH. I further ask that the Senate stand in recess from 11:55 a.m.